

The Daily Worker Fights:  
For the Organization of the Un-  
organized.  
For a Labor Party.  
For the 40-Hour Week.

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## Cable from Mexico Shows Kellogg Lies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Correspondence between Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and President Calles, of Mexico, revealing that only 22 oil companies out of a total of 402 had refused to accept the new Mexican oil law, was made public here this afternoon by Borah.

It revealed that Edward L. Doheny, Harry F. Sinclair, and the Standard Oil of Indiana, were among those who refused to accept the law. Doheny has just been convicted of practicing fraud on the people of the United States.

The information given in the Calles message is directly contradictory to Secretary of State Kellogg's report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that only a few oil companies had complied with the terms of the Mexican land law.

The state department greeted its appearance with the observation that publication of this refutation of Kellogg's claims was "particularly unfortunate" at this time when some prospect of the Mexican government's yielding were visible.

Calles States Facts.  
Calles' reply, dated January 24, follows:  
"Those 380 companies have solicited on the whole 643 petroleum concessions on lands with claims previous to yielding were visible."  
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## A New China in the Making



### CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A NEW YORK TIMES editorial writer usually labors in front of his dictaphone with a cake of ice on his brow, and with the clammy fare that is served up to Mr. Ochs' customers in the editorial columns of the young lady of Times Square. But there are times when Mr. Ochs' hired men jangle themselves up with a dose of indignation and leap to the defense of some worthy cause or to the rescue of a hard-pressed reactionary. In the Times of February 28, Senator Borah is pounced upon for introducing a resolution which would authorize the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to visit Mexico and Nicaragua during the Congressional recess.

Coolidge did not like the idea. Neither did Kellogg. Neither did the Times. What business has this committee meddling with the manner in which the state department conducts Wall Street's affairs? "But this is a republic," the amazed citizen may observe, and "Coolidge is not a monarch; neither is Kellogg court jester." But evidently Wall Street looks on the senate as a nuisance only when the said senate parks its collective brain in the chair and remains silent and seated.

Pulling the stops on all the jingles ever chanted by comedians at the expense of senatorial intellectual sluggishness, the Times sarcastically observes: "The freedom of learning ought to be conceded to senators in the fullest degree. Whether they will take advantage of it is another question." The capitalists have no objection to "dumb" senators as long as they vote the right way and say nothing. But the fury of a scorned woman has nothing on that of Wall

Street when one of its chosen children bites the hand that would have willingly fed him.

Least some reader looking for trouble might assume from the foregoing that the writer entertains any illusions about the political sincerity of Borah, another paragraph is necessary. Borah is one of those who voted against the proposed child labor law. On many occasions he has voted for the administration's reactionary measures. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he could arouse the masses against the rape of Nicaragua, the threat of war with Mexico and the dispatching of armed forces to China.

Here again we come to the question of a Labor Party. Reactionary the leadership of the British Labor Party is it is forced by the Communist and genuine radicals inside of it to protest against the action of the government in sending troops to China. It is true that those leaders do their stunt in the house of commons and then adjourn to some fashionable restaurant or dine at some duke's home and forget all about the

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## Virgin Man Trial Is Only Publicity Stunt Charge of City Judge

Trial of the author and seven members of the cast of "The Virgin Man", one of the three plays recently raided as immoral, was postponed yesterday until March 18 when one of the justices in special sessions had questioned the proceeding as a publicity stunt.

"I don't propose to permit myself to be used in a publicity stunt," said Justice Caldwell. "The question in my mind is whether the prosecution is a real one or a publicity stunt."

## Furriers Await Expulsion by Black Gang

### International Spars for Time; Workers Go to Jail

All is still peaceful along the battle front in the New York Furriers' Joint Board.

Although it was announced that the sub-committee of the General Executive Board of the International Fur Workers' Union would hold a meeting last Saturday morning, at which it was understood the next step in the "task of reorganization" would be voted upon, the meeting was postponed.

There was no official announcement as to why it was not held, but the rumor is that those who will lead the expulsion work asked for the delay of a few days in order to prepare for the job more fully.

60 Day Terms for Workers.  
Two of the fur strikers whose cases were suddenly called last week—almost a year after the strike—were sentenced yesterday morning, in General Sessions, to 60 days each. The two workers are Nathan and Julius Mailman, who are active trade unionists and they are being sent to jail because they helped the fur workers win their victory of last spring.

Other strike cases which were

(Continued on Page Five)

## Real Estate Boards Report Rent Increase

CHICAGO, (FP).—Out of 304 boards reporting to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 11 per cent reported residential rents increasing, compared with 9 per cent a year ago. Only 23 per cent reported decreases. Compared with 27 per cent a year ago. Rents remained stationary among 66 per cent, compared with 64 per cent the previous year. In short, more districts report rising rents and fewer falling rents than a year ago.

## Philadelphia Snooper Heads China Expedition



Col. A. B. Miller.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Smedley D. Butler was ordered to Shanghai today to command the U. S. marines corps expeditionary forces in China.

Today's order follows notification to Gen. Butler several days ago to "hold himself in readiness" for the assignment.

Accompanying the General on the first available transport leaving San

## T. V. O'Connor Is Charged Here With Graft

### Living Off Standard Oil Money, Suit Asserts

T. V. O'Connor, former president of the International Longshoremen's Association, was charged with participating in \$1,600,000 Standard Oil graft yesterday in United States District Court.

As chairman of the United States Shipping Board, a soft berth given him by President Harding in return for political favors in the 1920 election, O'Connor is accused of benefiting personally from a shipping board deal with the Tidewater Oil Co., a Standard Oil subsidiary. Since the consummation of the deal, O'Connor "has been living in a fashion wholly unsuited to his presumptive means," asserts the suit filed by a taxpayer here.

"Mutual and reciprocal interest" exists between members of the shipping board, headed by O'Connor and the Tidewater Oil Co., the complaint continues.

Big A. F. of L. Deal.

O'Connor, whose unsavory record as head of the Longshoremen's Union earned him such enmity from the rank and file that he sighed with relief when Harding gave him his present \$25,000 a year job, was known as one of the most reactionary and influential international officials in the entire American Federation of Labor. He broke at least two big strikes of New York waterfront workers and participated in a shady German deal at the beginning of the war.

John C. Hackett, a former deputy police commissioner, filed the taxpayer's suit in federal court yesterday in an effort to break up the O'Connor-Tidewater Oil deal. Through a subsidiary, the Tidewater Terminal Co., the \$11 outfit leases to the shipping board's four army bases which it owns. The bases are located at Philadelphia, Hackett, Brooklyn and Norfolk. Hackett wants the leases declared void by the court.

Sons Also Benefit.

William and Stephen O'Connor, sons of T. V., both are being "cared for" by the Tidewater Company, Hackett asserts. William is on the payroll while Stephen acts as go-between for his father.

The action asks for a ruling from the court declaring the leases void, and an order demanding the appearance of the defendants, including O'Connor, in court for questioning.

The suit charges that the shipping board has received \$1,600,000 in revenue from the Tidewater Company, and has paid out \$1,575,000 for repairs and upkeep. It further charges that the board has extended "undue favoritism" to Carl B. Miller, named as the owner of the controlling interest in the Tidewater Company.

## Smedley Butler Will Command American Marines in Shanghai

Francisco will be Col. A. B. Miller, Col. Percy Archer and Lieut. Charles H. Whitaker.

Butler is "Trouble Maker." The choice of General Smedley Butler to head the United States marine forces dispatched to China indicates that the United States government is prepared to give the Chinese the same treatment meted out to the Latin Americans. Here is Butler's record in part:

He participated in the imperialist war on China when the Boxer uprising gave the powers an excuse to march on Peking. He has participated in many buccanering expeditions in Latin America, including the raid in Vera Cruz under the mountebank Wilson's instructions. Three thousand Mexicans were slaughtered by Butler and his army.

Butler won the Congressional Medal of Honor for his work in looting Haiti for the National City Bank of New York. General Butler is referred to in army circles as the "star trouble maker of the marines."

Where Butler Fell Down.  
Butler first broke into national prominence when he accepted the position of public safety commissioner

## Staten Island Workers Prey of Landlords, Too

### Richmond Borough Rents Nearly as High as In Manhattan; Insufficient Fire Protection Is Added Hazard There.

By WILL DE KALB.

Richmond is a part of New York City that makes no boast of that fact. It is strictly a workers' colony; it is more like a small town than a part of a great city.

It takes exactly one hour to get from Times Square to St. George Plaza, and sometimes longer. One first must take a subway to the Battery. Then a ferry, which runs every ten minutes, and takes about twenty to twenty-five minutes to reach Staten Island. There one has to take the surface car, which runs after long intervals, but takes its time about waiting and running.

The borough is a conglomeration of steep hills and deep valleys. When a storm breaks, heavy fogs make the usually damp night air unbearable. When the rain pours down, little rivers form in the streets two and three feet

deep. Cellars are always wet or damp.

Little Fire Protection.  
One fire battalion answers all alarms on the island. Due to the lack of men, the firemen consider it an achievement if the fire is prevented from spreading.

Houses are chiefly two and three story affairs outside the limits of the ten good-sized villages that were established long ago. In the villages, the five and six story tenement, and its resulting evils, appear.

Just as in Manhattan, few of the houses, large and small, have heat. The small houses have all the faults of quickly built houses; the large all the evils of crowding, bad planning, lack of privacy, etc.

\$38 Average Rent.  
Isn't it a crime, then, that landlords should be permitted to charge

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## 27 MILITANT OFFICE WORKERS ARE EXPELLED IN DRIVE ON LEFT WING

After the reading of a lengthy report from the trial committee telling how it had wrestled and prayed over the problem of driving out Communists, the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union at a meeting held in the Rand School Auditorium last night—with the portrait of Eugene V. Debs gazing down at the performance—expelled 27 union members because, so the trial committee

said, they were Communists and therefore opposed to the principles of trade unionism.

Six of the members had been accused of "entering the union on false pretenses," and their initiation fees were returned to them several days ago. One member, Al Schaap, who had never been brought up on charges at all, was excluded from the hall

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## SUPREME COURT CHINESE ARMIES HITS DOHENY ELK GIRD FOR BATTLE BEFORE SHANGHAI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court of the United States today censured the oil leases of Edward L. Doheny on the Elk Hills, California, on the ground that they were illegal, and were obtained by fraudulent acts of Albert B. Fall, at that time secretary of the interior, in collusion with Admiral Robison, also acting fraudulently, and with Secretary of the Navy Denby. The prosecution had tried to shield Denby, on the grounds that he acted innocently.

The decision was regarded by many legal experts as foreshadowing eventual victory for the government in the Teapot Dome lease case. The equity phases of the two contracts

(Continued on Page Four)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.—The revolutionary armies of the Nationalist government are assembling before Sunkiang, 28 miles south of Shanghai, to attack the 35,000 troops of Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsung-chang, which are entrenching at that point. A victory for the southernners will probably secure Shanghai for them.

In spite of preparations for a "war of position" like the battles of the world war in western Europe. Generals Sun Chang-fang and Chang Tsung-chang are taking precautions for their own safety. General Sun has his residence at the Lunhua Yamen and at all times has a special train, automobiles and a motor boat standing by for an emergency exit.

A thousand more marines arrived here this morning on the Minnesota. The general labor union called a strike for one hour today as a protest against the landing of foreign troops.

More U. S. Destroyers.

News has also arrived that Washington has ordered five more destroyers to this port; the William B. Preston and Sicard; the William B. Preston and the MacLeish from Chinkiang, the Simpson from Nanking and the Bulmer from Wyhu.

This movement concentrates practically all of the American Asiatic fleet at Shanghai with the exception of a few ships left at Manila for an emergency and the small gunboats patrolling the upper Yangtze river.

Ridiculous Charge.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Leading members of the Hungarian Communist Party, numbering, it is said, close to a hundred, are in jail.

The assertion that Moscow has anything to do with agitating a revolution in Hungary is ridiculed at the embassy of the U. S. E. here where it is "planted" at this time for the purpose of strengthening Britain's attitude against Russia.

Democratic Politician Given Fat State Job  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Neal Brewster, lawyer, a professional democratic politician in central New York, will be appointed by Governor Smith as a member of the Public Service Commission. The job pays \$15,000 a year for ten years.

## Reply of U.S.S.R. To Britain Is Defiant

### Quotes Provocative Speeches Of Tory Leaders

MOSCOW, Feb. 28.—The Soviet government's reply to the provocative British note threatening to break off diplomatic relations is couched in polite and restrained language, but between the lines one can read a note of defiance which gives the impression that the Soviet Union feels itself capable of defending the interests of the workers and peasants against imperial Britain.

The note was prepared by M. Litvinoff, acting foreign minister and was not given to the press until it was possible for the British attaché to cable it to Downing Street.

Soviet Union For Peace.

The note declared that the Soviet Union would continue its work for peace, since peace is nearest the hearts of the masses of Great Britain and of the Soviet Union and will welcome any step towards peace on the part of Great Britain.

M. Litvinoff quoted liberally from speeches delivered by Messrs. Birkenhead, Churchill, L. C. M. Amery and other British ministers which viciously attacked the Soviet Union, attacks for which Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, accepted complete responsibility.

Quoted Rabid Speeches.

The Soviet note quoted just as liberally from the anti-Soviet speeches of the British Tory reactionaries as Chamberlain did from the anti-imperialist speeches delivered by Bukharin, and other leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Referring to the British threat to sever diplomatic and commercial relations the note concludes:

"If the British government thinks that such abrogation is demanded by the interests of the British people and general peace, the British government must assume full responsibility for the ensuing consequences."

Britain to Remain Mute.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Great Britain will make no rejoinder to the Russian reply to its protest against alleged Soviet propaganda in Great Britain, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Russian reply, which was a sharp allegation that British statesmen have been anti-Soviet in their utterances and a denial of any violation of the agreement not to distribute propaganda in Great Britain, has aroused considerable interest here.

The anti-Soviet faction in the cabinet is reported to be pressing for abrogation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

Tories are Incensed.

Press comment on the Soviet Union note is varied. The Tory papers are incensed. They claim that British dignity has been taken liberties with. They accuse Chamberlain of being too moderate in his language. They call for a rupture in relations, but there is an undertone of pessimism and a note of resignation to the inevitable. The prospect of a war with the powerful Soviet Union has a depressing effect on the most vitriolic of the aristocratic bores.

Play Diplomatic Boorishness.

The liberal press condemns the manner in which the foreign office conducts diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, stresses the value of the Union's markets to Britain and calls for less provocative methods.

The Daily Herald, labor organ, condemns the government's sniping at Russia and justifies its original condemnation of the British note by the peaceful tone of the Soviet reply.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Girl Run Over May Die.

Marion Savino, 9, of 140 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, who was struck by an automobile at Metropolitan and Manhattan Avenues, Brooklyn, Saturday night and dragged for some distance beneath the car, was still in a critical condition at Greenpoint Hospital today.

Buck Gas Tax.

Officials of the New York State Automobile Association today launched an intensive campaign in an effort to block the passage of a bill by the legislature providing for a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline.

Three Die of Botulism.

Botulism liquor took a toll of three more lives early today within one hour in the Harlem district.

Ask Your Newsdealer For The DAILY WORKER! Get Your Fellow Workers To Buy It!



## LAST WEEK OF CONGRESS WILL DO BUT LITTLE

### Wets Gagged to Pass Stricter Prohibition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In a desperate move to end the legislative blockade in the dying sixty-ninth congress, the senate this afternoon adopted a measure, limiting debate on the Andrews prohibition reorganization bill. It was the fourth time in its history that the drastic "rag-rule" was invoked and the dry bloc won only after the senate had rejected closure three times in as many days on other bills. This action brought the Andrews bill before the senate, permanently sidetracking the Boulder Dam bill, and insures its enactment over a determined wet filibuster.

The vote was 55 to 27, exactly the required two thirds majority.

**Probably No Building.**  
A few minutes previously, the senate refused to invoke closure on the \$165,000,000 new public buildings bill and thereby seriously impaired its chances for enactment at the present session.

The senate immediately proceeded to debate on the dry bill, which the administration had supported. Under closure, each senator will be limited to one hour's debate and the measure then will be finally enacted, as it already has passed the house.

**Much Talk, Little Done.**  
The sixty-ninth congress will die at noon next Friday with the final enactment of a radio control bill, passage of the new branch banking act, the vetoed farm relief measure, the prohibition reorganization bill and a dozen appropriation bills as its principal legislative achievement. Unless political miracles occur, administration leaders admitted, there will be no other major legislation enacted during the four remaining days. The lone chance for any measure of national interest becoming a law, they said, lay in its enactment by unanimous consent.

Congress found itself in this jammed condition partly because of the eight-day filibuster against the Boulder Dam bill.

**Third Term Resolution.**  
Leaders expected the final week to be devoted to considerable politics. One subject which faces certain debate will involve President Coolidge's reported aspirations for a third term. The LaFollette resolution, declaring against a third term for any president, was pending and will provoke considerable debate whenever it gets a hearing. The administration forces however were determined to block a vote on it to save the president embarrassment.

**Look After Smith.**  
The political campaign investigations also have a place on the closing program. The senate is due to take final action on the contests against Senator-designate Frank L. Smith (R) of Illinois and Arthur R. Gould (R) of Maine, but may postpone both cases until next December. There will also be the matter of passing upon contempt citations against Samuel Insull, of Chicago, Daniel F. Schuyler, his attorney, and Thomas W. Cunningham, a Philadelphia court clerk, who defied the Reed committee. And lastly the Reed committee will seek extension of its powers throughout the coming recess. All these will be highly controversial matters.

### Short Skirts and China Hated by the Pope

ROME, Feb. 28.—Sermons against the modern woman's immodest garb and prayers for Mexico and the church interests in China were urged by the Pope today when he received the curates of Rome in audience.

## All Workers

but particularly Irish workers will want to read "Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1926," by G. Schuller with an introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty. "Connolly," name of the military leader of the Easter Week Rebellion, is a magic name to every Irish worker who has within him a single spark of the divine fire of revolt.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

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## FISHING SCHOONER WRECKED



A view of the battered fishing schooner "Elsie G. Silver" being pounded to pieces by the Atlantic's rollers on a sandbar off Cape Cod, near Truro, Mass.—the fifth vessel to meet a similar fate this winter in the same vicinity.

## SEAMEN OF NEW YORK OPPOSE PLAN FOR TWO WATCH SYSTEM

### Shipowners Violate Protective Measures Granted by Seaman's Act.

By FRED HARRIS.

The re-introduction of the two watch system by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey on all of its vessels marks a definite move of reaction and places the seamen again in the position prevailing some 30 years ago, which forced them at that time to organize the International Seamen's Union of America and seek protection against the conditions of slavery.

Ever since the Seamen's strike of 1921, conditions on American ships have been getting from bad to worse. Wages which at that time were \$90 a month, with a three watch system, were reduced to as low as \$45 a month. Overtime work, recognized as such and paid for at the rate of \$1 per hour, was at the end of the strike regarded as necessary work for the safety of the ship for which no payment could be demanded. The Seamen's Act, granting the right of discharge to any seaman in all American ports and to all American seamen in any foreign port and the right to demand one-half of his earned wages at any time, is now grossly violated.

The American seaman as such has been divorced from any of these rights. He is held to a twelve month contract, encounters difficulty in drawing his pay, is compelled to work overtime without payment for the same and has been subjected to a discipline more appropriate for a convict than a free man.

One of the pet schemes to punish him is the nefarious "logging" system, the penal code on ships. For every one day absent the captain may impose a two day fine. The ambiguity of this law permits the master of the ship to make three or four charges out of one. Thus for staying on shore for one day the sailor may find as many as six charges against him such as "leaving the ship without permission," "endangering the safety of the ship," "being drunk and unfit for service" and "attempting to desert the ship." For each a two-day fine may be imposed, thus sometimes leaving a sailor indebted to the ship after completion of the voyage.

**Board Cuts Food Allowance.**  
Much as the disciplinary measures have increased, yet his living conditions have been reduced continuously. Only recently the U. S. Shipping Board reduced the food allowance for its seamen from 62 to 52 cents per day. If it is taken into consideration that the Shipping Board has always, and is now, maintaining the best conditions of all American ships, little imagination is needed to realize what private ships may be like. Wages which on Shipping Board boats run from \$62 to \$85 per month for seamen are as low as \$45 on private liners.

Previously the American ship owners pleaded continuously that the high rate of wages for American seamen kept them from competing with foreign ships. It is significant therefore to note that at present the condition is completely reversed, so that Mexican wages are as high as \$90 and wages for Australian seamen are \$100 and over per month.

The greatest danger at present however is the re-introduction of the two watch, twelve-hour-a-day system. According to waterfront information, the U. S. Shipping Board is now going to follow the example of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and will, so it is stated, beginning April 1 to enforce the two watch system on all of its vessels. With such a strong lead it would only be a matter of a short time until all American vessels resort to this former system, and will thus completely abolish the greatest gain ever made by seamen.

Mass meetings are being arranged by the Marine Transport Workers and the International Seamen's Club, to formulate the necessary protection against the two watch system, and to defeat the Shipping Board and American ship owners in their endeavor to reduce the American sailor to the level of a coolie.

## Counter Revolutionist Mexican General Given Light Sentence by U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—General Enrique Estrada, former Mexican minister of war, was sentenced here to serve one year and five months in a federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000 following his conviction on charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Estrada tried to overthrow the Calles regime and re-establish the clerical De La Huerta rule. His light sentence is in striking contrast to that inflicted upon Rangel, Cline and others who were convicted of attempting to overthrow extremely reactionary governments in Mexico and set up more liberal ones.

## Governor of Carolina Enforces Sunday Law; Paralyzes Whole State

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.—A titanic battle loomed today in the South Carolina legislature over the state's century-old "blue law."

Following Governor Richrads' enforcement of the ancient Sunday law yesterday on a state-wide scale, proponents of pending legislation to modify the law announced they would press for early passage of their bills.

First arrests in the governor's drive against Sunday law violators were made at Greenville, when four golfers were nabbed on the Greenville Country Club links.

The Alken winter colony went un-molested. Golf and polo were played outside the city limits, but within the city itself even the sale of newspapers was prohibited.

At Camden, another tourist town, the Sunday law was strictly enforced, but many tourists left for Pinehurst and other nearby resorts.

In the larger cities the law was generally enforced. Ministers, as a rule, commended the governor in sermons yesterday.

## Cal Is Ready to Name Radio Commission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Coolidge is expected to name the five federal radio commissioners who will guide the destinies of the infant industry for the next year, either tomorrow or Friday. There are over 1,000 candidates "in the field."

**Americans Leave China.**

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 28.—Numerous American refugees from China arrived here today on the liner Korea Maru enroute to their homes bringing vivid tales of conditions in China.

C. A. Bryant, A. Y. M. C. physical director from Foochow, said:

"It was an everyday experience in Foochow to see mobs march down the street shouting, 'down with christianity and down with the British!'"

Prof. E. M. Potent of Shanghai College said Shanghai is crowded with foreigners. He said he did not believe foreigners are in danger and predicted that the nationalists will win in the long run.

## SCHUYLER AND INSULL CITED FOR CONTEMPT

### Millionaire Says Feels a Duty to Give Money

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Samuel Insull, the Chicago utility magnate, Daniel F. Schuyler, his personal attorney, and Thomas Cunningham, a Philadelphia court clerk, were cited to the senate this afternoon for contempt by the Reed campaign fund committee.

**Gifts A "Duty."**  
While the citation for contempt was being prepared, Insull relaxed a little, and made a statement to the press as to his reasons for giving over a quarter of a million dollars to influence the course of elections in Illinois. Insull's excuse, made with a smile, was that he firmly believes his contributions were "a duty"—a necessary duty in his "guardianship of the well over a billion dollars invested in the public utilities under his control." He "sleeps with an easy conscience and he feels that to have ignored the local elections in Illinois, would have made him faithless to the trust imposed in him." The investments in his care, he estimated, totaled more than the value of all Henry Ford's properties.

**Must Run Country.**  
The implication was, that he believes it necessary for his companies to control the government out his way, and that anything short of this is treason to his stockholders.

He added that he loved politics, spent a lot of time in the houses of parliament while in London, but wouldn't have anything to do with national politics in America after this.

**Admits Huge Gifts.**  
Insull, while being investigated by the Reed senatorial committee investigating graft in the elections of U. S. senators, admitted giving \$125,000 to the candidacy of Frank L. Smith, now under fire in the senate. He admitted giving Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney in Chicago \$5,000 and other sums elsewhere, a grand total of \$237,000, but refused to say where two gifts of \$20,000 each went. It was for this refusal that he was cited for contempt.

## Man Out of Work Gets Six Months for Taking Apples in Gary's Town

(By Worker Correspondent).  
GARY, Ind., Feb. 28.—The industrial depression in Gary is driving some men to steal food. Joe Rooster of this city was brought before the Lake country criminal court on the charge of stealing a few apples from a fruit vender. Judge Martin Smith of Crown Point fined Rooster \$5, and sent him to the state penal farm for six months. The apples were valued at 50 cents.

**Boost Burglar Round-Up.**  
Robberies totaling from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 may be cleared up through the arrest of thirteen members of the "head-ache" gang which effected the \$90,000 aspirin theft from the Bayer Company plant in Brooklyn, police stated today.

## WORKERS' SHOP NUCLEUS PAPERS BEST ANTIDOTE FOR COMPANY HOUSE ORGANS

By ROBERT DUNN (Federated Press).

One popular antidote to workers' discontent is the employee magazine. Between 500 and 1000 are published by American corporations. They are highly recommended by all leaders of the personnel and industrial welfare profession as well as by anti-union organizations—Nat'l. Mfrs. Assn., American Plan-Open Shop Conf., etc.

In outlining ways to make the employee magazine a "go" with the workers, Tead and Motcalf in their book "Personnel Administration" says, "there is one personal note that always claims the attention of the working force. Nothing appeals to the average man more than his babies. Most of the company magazines recognize this fact, and print all kinds of reproduction of proud parents and their children."

Another expert writing in the American Management Review says, "They like to see their names in print. The wise editor will see to it that every worker's name appears in the publication at least once a year. . . . Next to seeing their own names in print, they like to see the names of their friends. The alert editor will ask workers to write short stories about factory things and help them to do so if necessary."

The personnel director of a great paper company who edits a plant publication as a substitute for higher wages and collective bargaining tells the management world that his contents deal with thrift, "ambition in aspiration," "Americanization," "baby pictures," "birth records," "economic principles," "the history of the company and its employees' mental improvement." Not one word about wages, hours, trade unions, the labor movement or other "controversial issues" is permitted to appear in these publications.

**Labor Spy Papers.**  
One specialist on the company magazine is the notorious Sherman Cor-

## Labor Must Show Its Own Face in the Fight With Its Class Enemy

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE most important question before the American working class today is the attitude of the Wall Street government at Washington toward Mexico, Nicaragua and China. Every bit of light that can be shed on these maneuvers of American imperialist diplomacy, that leads inevitably toward new wars, is of great value in arousing the masses to the approaching danger.

The dollar diplomats always choose to move in darkness. This is shown in their bitter hostility to the demand made by Senator Borah that the senate foreign relations committee be allowed to make an investigation of conditions in Mexico and Nicaragua by visiting these countries. Opposition is even raised against an investigation carried on in Washington.

This war of secret diplomacy against every effort to bring the facts about Mexico and Nicaragua into the open, where the worker and farmer masses of the nation can get a good look at them, easily becomes the outstanding issue during the closing days of congress. The fight for publicity is worthy of a filibuster that would keep every bit of legislation off the floor of the senate, if it would merely bring to the attention of the nation the fact that the Coolidge-Kellogg-Mellon-Morgan government is trying to carry forward in secret its dark designs against Pan-American countries.

Whatever struggle has been made thus far, has been waged by Senator Borah, as chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations. Here, as in all other questions, notably the battle over the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, the so-called "insurgents" have no independent position. Borah does not consider himself an "insurgent." He was never a part of the LaFollette group. Just as Dawes and Lowden, two great capitalists, led the fight for the McNary-

## Fewer Men Work in British Mines But Produce Same Amount

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A hundred thousand miners have been thrown out of work in the last year. Reliable estimates place the number of miners employed at present at 1,006,200 as against nearly 1,200,000 for the same week last year.

Despite the increased unemployment British coal output has reverted to normal. This indicates that the number of constantly unemployed in England has been increased by a hundred thousand.

## Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Haugen legislation, so Borah, always a regular republican, with the aid principally of reactionary southern democrats, becomes the forefront of the demand for publicity on American relations with Mexico and Nicaragua.

LaFollette, Shipstead, Nye, Frazier and the rest accepted the leadership of Dawes and Lowden, on the question of farm relief, and now they have no independent stand in the Wall Street imperialism, altho the workers and farmers of the states from which they come demand, in overwhelming numbers, that an effective attack be carried on.

Both these situations arise out of the surrender of the LaFollette group to the reaction in congress, so that they might have their regularity restored and committee assignments returned to them.

The argument was made by its members that if the LaFollette group remains silent, then the McNary-Haugen bill would have a chance to pass. The actual result is now bitter history. The bankers goth the McNary-Haugen law, as a result of this maneuver, while the farmers got a veto by Coolidge.

The LaFollette insurgents not only hid in the trenches while Dawes and Lowden were up front making the fake fight under the false colors of the farm-bank bloc. They even tried to sneak to the rear and out of sight. The result was that they got shot in the back, and must return to their various states thoroly discredited.

The same development is taking place in Borah's fight for publicity to rout the dollar diplomats out of their cellars of secrecy. Borah carries on a lukewarm fight against imperialism. Senator Wheeler (Democrat-Montana) was active for a time. But he, too, seems to have let down. LaFollette, Shipstead, Nye and Frazier merely play the role of "me, too" men when a vote is to be taken. But the real struggle has not yet lured them "over the top" in an effective attack against the administration policies. Nor will it.

Even if the LaFollette group flares into a display of fireworks during the closing hours of this congress, it cannot wipe out its complete capitulation to the reaction, which must mark the opening of a new epoch in the political struggle in their various states back home. This new period will be signalized by a rapid development of independent political action of the workers and farmers thru the labor party, as a result of a growing realization of the fact that the working class cannot fight with a capitalist class front. Labor must show its own face to its class enemy.

Major Dargue in the front plane gave the agreed signal to break formation and land. This was understood. The planes behind and to his right and left obeyed, one turning out to the right, the "Detroit" to the left.

In his maneuver the hull of Capt. Woolsey's plane evidently hid from him the plane "New York" which was at a slightly lower altitude, and turned to the right as he started his glide to land the nose of his plane struck the "New York."

"The planes, each traveling at least 100 miles an hour, locked together and were out of control.

## WAR DEPARTMENT MAKING CAPITAL OF FLYERS' FALL

### Demonstration to Awe Latins Goes On

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The death of Captain Woolsey and Lieut. Benton, two of the "Good-Will" American military flyers touring over Latin America with their great bombing planes, did not stop the flight. The political exigencies are the same as before, and the necessity of overawing the Latins remains.

The war department announced a cable from the ranking survivor Major Dargue, in which all the blame for the mishap is laid on the dead flyers, and in which, it is said, a plea is made for the continuation of the flight, "in the spirit of the best traditions of the service." This request was immediately complied with, after a conference of Secretary Dawson and Major General Patrick.

War department officials have seized readily on the fact that the accident provides them with a martyr, and are capitalizing it for all it is worth.

In all public statements the heroism of the surviving officers is insisted upon, the their heroism seems to have been merely that of trusting their lives to what a recently deposed head of the air service declared to be "toy planes," nearly useless. Once up, and once in the wreck, the men not knocked unconscious jumped with parachutes and came safely to earth.

Yesterday's crash occurred after the aviators had gone through maneuvers over Buenos Aires.

The four planes were flying together six hundred meters high when suddenly two swung to the right and the Detroit and New York swung to the left in their maneuvers. It was then that the New York and Detroit became tangled.

Dargue and Whitehead jumped with their parachutes, but Woolsey and Benson were evidently unable to find their own parachutes. Benson made a heroic effort to reach Woolsey's parachute but missed and fell. He was badly mangled. Woolsey fell in his flaming plane and was burned to death. Dargue and Whitehead were knocked senseless but as soon as they recovered consciousness they ran back to where their companions lay dead. Dargue wept bitterly.

The plane Detroit was burned and the New York was dashed to pieces. The war department explanation of the mishap as gathered from Major Dargue's report was:

Major Dargue in the front plane gave the agreed signal to break formation and land. This was understood. The planes behind and to his right and left obeyed, one turning out to the right, the "Detroit" to the left.

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"The planes, each traveling at least 100 miles an hour, locked together and were out of control.

## The Battle is on for Shanghai

This is the latest phase of the heroic struggle resulting from the



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## LIBERALS WILL KEEP UP FIGHT, CABLES SACASA

### Appeals to "American Fairness" to Stay Out

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Nicaraguan revolutionists will continue to fight as long as Adolfo Diaz holds the presidency, Dr. Juan Sacasa, revolutionary leader, declared today.

He forwarded a cable to this effect to Dr. T. S. Vaca, confidential agent here.

**Appeals for Fairness.**  
Dr. Sacasa expressed fear that the continued policy of the United States in protecting the Diaz regime would result in a needless loss of life. His message concluded with an appeal to the American public for fairness and thanks to members of congress who have opposed intervention.

His statement follows:  
"The latest news indicates that large reinforcements of marines are landing on Nicaraguan soil to crush the constitutional armies and, by violence, impose the regime of Adolfo Diaz upon the Nicaraguan people."

**Never Offended.**  
"Such occurrence will exact a larger toll of sacrifices from the people of my country who have never offended or injured the United States."

"In order to save them from ravage and affliction, I am, and I have always been ready to set aside my constitutional rights to the presidency, but it is impossible for me to betray my oath and my conscience by accepting Adolfo Diaz whom the masses of the people of Nicaragua clearly reject. To accept him would be only to sanction a further increase of the internal distress of my country."

**Sacrifice Lives.**  
"I fear our military successes may impel the department of state to sacrifice the people of Nicaragua and the lives of American marines for the benefit of purely material interests."

"Nicaragua feels deeply grateful to every one of the American senators, congressmen and newspapermen who so nobly defended her cause and I, once more, appeal to the spirit of fairness of the American people to help secure justice for my country in the interest of true Pan-Americanism, the only hope of salvation for the future of the new world."

**Boy Burglar Bays.**  
Just for the thrill, Joseph Blaffner, 16, high school graduate, of 9417 129th Street, Richmond Hill, Queens, has committed 26 burglaries in Richmond Hill since February, he confessed to the police, according to District Attorney Richard S. Newcombe.

## Consulting Engineer On Dnieper River Dam



According to Russian reports, Col. Hugh L. Cooper, American authority on power projects, is to be chief consulting engineer to Soviet authorities in the construction of a 60-million-dollar hydro-electric plant on the Dnieper river in the Ukraine.

## OFFICIAL SAYS MEXICAN ROADS PAY EXPENSES

### Denies Wall Street's Bankruptcy Charge

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28.—The national railways of Mexico are meeting operating costs and hope through the activities of a committee on efficiency to effect operating economies which will make it possible to cover full interest and amortization on obligations.

Such was the substance of a statement made today by Mariano Cabrera, executive vice-president and general manager, dealing with the financial condition of Mexico's largest system.

Previous to Senor Cabrera's declaration, reports emanating from New York describing the national railways as in a state of "complete bankruptcy" had caused widespread concern in Mexico, particularly among the holders of the system's obligations.

**Cut Price of Gas.**  
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced the price of gasoline one cent a gallon.

## WORLD CONGRESS AGREES TO FIGHT ALL IMPERIALISM

### Demands That Subject Nations Be Freed

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By mail).—The anti-imperialist congress called together by the world league against colonial suppression is in session at present in Brussels, Belgium.

This congress on the world liberation movement is of tremendous importance, since for the first time in all history a delegated body, representing all peoples of the world, is gathered together to decide upon certain tactics to prevent further encroachment of imperialism on any of the weaker nations and to free those countries which are already suffering under imperialistic domination.

**Tried to Stop It.**  
The capitalist powers of Europe showed great anxiety to prevent the calling of the congress but were unable to stem the tide. The colonial peoples have decided to have their voices heard.

The outstanding thing in the congress is the tremendous response which has come from all over the world. Powerful delegations from Mexico and China bespeak the seriousness with which these countries are following the call to freedom. The Koumintang sent a delegation of 50, including the wife of the late Sun Yat-sen, its founder. Mexico has a special representation from the government, the trade unions and the farmer organizations.

**Delegates from All.**  
Delegates from all-over the world have arrived, from the nationalist party of Egypt, the French North African colonies, the Negro Freestate Liberia, from Syria and Palestine. A strong representation came from the All Indian Labor Congress, the Chinese trade unions and from the labor movements of Mexico and Central America.

Political and industrial labor organizations of Europe have shown a keen interest in the congress and have given very active assistance.

Delegations have been sent from Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Great Britain. Among the notables from the British labor party are George Lansbury, Bradford, Ellen Wilkinson. Among the trade union leaders are Davies, Cook and Purcell.

### "Alcohol" Inventor



Prof. Joseph H. James of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., has invented "Alcohol," a new denaturant, to be officially adopted April 1 by the government as a base of denatured alcohol. Officials believe it will make bootleg liquor undrinkable. "Alcohol" has a repulsive odor and is non-poisonous, but its disagreeable taste would give warning of wood alcohol.

### Crew of Elkton Drowns; Rescuers Couldn't Find

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—The foundered United States Shipping Board freighter, the Elkton, has been found 1,000 miles off Japan, according to wireless reports received at Yokohama today. The crew of 80 men were drowned, the reports said.

Caught in a typhoon last week, the Elkton sent out distress signals, but rescue ships, including four destroyers, were unable to locate the vessel.

The Elkton carried a cargo of sugar valued at \$2,000,000. The cargo is a total loss, wireless reports said.

**Roll in the Sub for The DAILY WORKER.**

**Step Toward Free Press.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—George R. Dale, veteran Muncie, Indiana, weekly newspaper editor and foe of the Ku Klux Klan, today won his fight in the Supreme Court for reinstatement of an appeal from a sentence for contempt of court.

The appeal had been dismissed because of failure of Dale's former attorney to deposit funds to pay for the cost of printing briefs.

## WAITING FOR WALL STREET'S MARINES



Nicaraguan Liberals, shown here as having modern weapons, prepared for a strategic battle with the Conservatives by intrenching themselves at Matagalpa, second only in importance as a city to the Nicaraguan capital.

## CHINESE CHRISTIAN HAS TO RECOGNIZE THAT MISSIONARIES PLAN DESTRUCTION OF COUNTRY

The following letter has been sent to The DAILY WORKER by Woo Min Fang, a Chinese Christian, who still feels that the missionaries are not all they should be. After denying that China is "Bolshevistic," Mr. Woo continues:

"The great giant has been sleeping for so many years in the past while the other nations were progressing. It has been tightened by the various kinds of unequal treaties which allowed her only a small space to progress. Because of that fact comes the Chinese Nationalist Party to save her from foreign imperialistic intervention and to cancel all unequal treaties with the help of friendly Russia."

**Not Anti-Foreign.**  
Do not regard the Kuomintang military forces as enemies to foreigners. They may stay in China and continue to do business constantly if they are willing to trade on an equal basis and respect the sovereignty of China.

The Chinese have no objection to Christianity, but why are they so anxious to see the missionaries out of their country? This is the missionaries' own fault, they have not done what they were supposed to do. Instead they have loaded China with debts and unequal treaties. The foreign missionaries and other influences combine on a "hypocritical policy" not only to weaken China but to spoil her gradually.

**Missionaries Destructive.**  
These missionaries are not true Christians.

## U. S. NAVY PUTS ON GRAND SHAM BATTLE AT CANAL

### To Popularize War With "An Asiatic Power"

PANAMA CITY, Feb. 28.—In an effort to spread militarist propaganda and prepare the United States for an Asiatic war, the Atlantic and Pacific fleets will engage in an extensive military display and sham battle this Wednesday at the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal.

That this naval demonstration is also intended to intimidate the Panama congress which recently rejected the proposed American treaty, is an opinion widely entertained by those who know the situation. The proposed treaty would make Panama a virtual colony of the United States.

**Japan and England?**  
All of the customary tricks for arousing militarist sentiment are employed. The Pacific fleet will represent an Asiatic power "bound by a treaty with a European power," which is represented by the Atlantic fleet; the canal forces will represent the United States. The attack of the Pacific fleet will "include a bombardment of heavy ships and with aircraft, efforts to land troops, smoke screens, espionage and everything which might be expected from a determined enemy," according to Brigadier General Charles Martin, commanding the Canal forces.

## AMERICAN INDUSTRIES HAVE NOW GROWN INTO SEVEN BIG BILLION DOLLAR CORPORATIONS

Just what is the size of big American corporate wealth of which we hear so much; who are the industrial giants, and what are their aggregate financial resources?

As a result of the Ford tax investigation classifying the Ford industry as a billion dollar concern, a survey has been made which shows that there are six other corporate entities which in their total value are now of such enormous proportions as to be classed as billion dollar corporations.

The biggest of these modern industrial octopuses is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with securities selling at \$2,968,642,000.

## BRITAIN AGREES TO TALK PEACE, BUT WANTS NAVY

### Brands U-boat, Weapon of France, as "Cruel"

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British reply to President Coolidge's proposals for a new armament conference has already been cabled to Washington, and will be in possession of the state department tomorrow.

The documents had been held up for the observation of all the British dominions, all of whom were consulted.

**Condemns Sub.**  
The text of the note will not be given out here until it has reached the state department at Washington but it is understood reference is made to Britain's unsuccessful efforts to curb the building of submarines at the Washington arms conference when Lord Balfour characterized the U-boat as a cruel and inhuman craft.

**Would Control Sea.**  
At the same time emphasis is laid in the note in Britain's special imperial "obligations" for her protection of trade routes and upon the nation's dependence upon foreign countries for sea borne food supplies.

With references to the officially expressed unwillingness of France and Italy to curtail the building of light cruisers, destroyers and submarines,—the note endorses the Coolidge proposals and agrees to join the United States in a further survey of the international naval strength.

## U. S. Treasury Agrees To Take Thirty Million Pending French Treaty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Announcement of the United States' acceptance of the offer of Premier Poincare to pay \$30,000,000 due the first year under the Mellon-Berenger French debt agreement, is expected to be made shortly after congress adjourns, it was learned tonight.

The treasury department is completely in accord with the principle of the plan, pending ratification of the debt agreement, it was understood.

### Chosen by Coolidge



Ezra J. Brainerd, Jr., above, has been appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fill the place for which the senate wouldn't confirm Cyrus E. Wood, of Pennsylvania.

## Cable from Mexico Shows Kellogg Lies

(Continued from Page One)

May 1, 1917. When the present constitution came into effect in accordance with the provisions of the petroleum law, these concessions embraced a total of 26,835,000 acres. The lands with claims prior to May 1, 1917, which the 22 companies possess who did not comply with the petroleum law, embrace a total extent of 1,661,080 acres, consequently the petroleum law represent approximately 6 per cent of the total area of land on which claims existed prior to May 1, 1917.

"I will send you by mail fuller and more detailed information. I am pleased at the interest which you are taking in this matter and god grant the data submitted to you may be of use."

**"Affectionately, President Calles."**  
Will Resist Exposure.

A spectacular fight on Senator Borah's proposed investigation in Mexico and Central America appeared certain today to enliven the closing days of congress.

Forced to modify the scope of his investigation, as exclusively reported by International News Service Saturday, by confining it to Washington, instead of going to Mexico and Nicaragua, Borah still faced today a stiff fight. His resolution was backed by a ten to eight vote in the Foreign Relations Committee, but administration senators have threatened to filibuster against it if necessary to defeat it.

## Law Cheats Brandes of Last Desire; Atheist's Ashes May Not Scatter

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—A controversy has broken out in Copenhagen over the ashes of George Brandes, the famous atheist. His last wish was that his ashes be scattered to the four winds so that his body would be utterly destroyed. The authorities vetoed this on the ground that human ashes must be buried or kept in an urn.

## Boy Pulls Water Off Stove, Badly Scalded

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 28.—John Terkanich, five years old, of 14 Garfield St. here, was severely scalded today when he tipped over a pot of boiling water in the kitchen of his home.

## Keep Your Eye On This Column

Beginning today and for the next two weeks we are going to give books away practically for nothing.

Valuable collection of books now made available to everyone.

## Today's Big Offer 3 BOOKS

1. **Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia**, by A. A. Heller. Beautiful cloth bound volume, 241 pps, regularly sold for \$1.00, now given away at 25 cents a copy. If you do not own a copy of this valuable book, now is the time to get one. How the Russians set about putting their house in order. Every revolutionist should understand the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921.

2. **Government Strikebreaker**, by Jay Lovestone. This book is particularly timely. It will give you the proper background for interpreting the role of the government toward the workers. It is yours for 25 cents, while they last.

3. **Fairy Tales for Workers' Children**, by Herminia Zur Muhlen. Children love this book. And you will enjoy the splendid handling of working class suffering under capitalism so that a child can get the full significance of the struggle. Beautifully illustrated with full page color plates and numerous illustrations in black and white by Lydia Gibson. You can buy this lovely colorful book for 50 cents while the sale is going on.

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## STRIKERS HEAR WEISBORD PLEAD TRADE UNIONISM

### Philadelphia Workers Resist Wage Cut

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Striking textile workers packed the Kensington Labor Lyceum to hear Albert Weisbord, who successfully led the textile strike in Passaic.

Declaring that Passaic is a typical American industrial city, Weisbord said that workers throughout the country would soon organize and fight for their rights to a decent livelihood. Strike leaders would arise from the masses he declared, and would lead the workers to victory.

Strikers Encouraged.

Attacking the A. F. of L. for its failure to organize workers in the basic industries, Weisbord said, "If the A. F. of L. officials refuse to organize the rubber, the oil, the textile, and the automobile workers, then the workers themselves, those organized in the Workers' (Communist) Party, will lead the struggle for a higher standard of living."

Encouraged by Weisbord's address, Philadelphia textile workers are more determined than ever to fight the wage-slashing campaign of the Textile Manufacturers' Association, which has been rolling up enormous profits by means of a well-controlled market. More than 700 workers are now engaged in the strike, which has lasted twenty-two weeks. They are resolved not to accept the 15 per cent wage cut foisted on them by the bosses.

### Workers Wade Thru Deep Snow to Hear Weisbord's Speech

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—Albert Weisbord spoke to a crowd of about 300—all the Labor Lyceum Hall would hold. Weisbord was roundly cheered and applauded.

In East Pittsburgh, the same speaker delivered an address in the afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers' (Communist) Party, Shop Nucleus No. 1. A two foot snow and consequent paralysis of the transportation system made workers walk to get there, but still they came. The speech was a real Communist one, and well delivered.

## Settle for Coupons

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Passaic Textile Strikers are  
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## A NEW NOVEL By F. Sinclair

IX

It was a day like midsummer, and the windows of the hospital room were open. Next door, some twenty feet away, was an apartment house, and in the room directly across this space, by the open window, was one of the two hundred thousand radio sets which are in use in the state of California. The occupant of the apartment was one of those two hundred thousand housewives who are accustomed to perform their domestic duties to the tune of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," or else of "Flamin' Mamie, Sure-fire Vamp." There are a dozen broadcasting stations, within range, and some are always going, and you can take your choice. This housewife had catholic tastes, and the watchers at Paul's bedside were beguiled by snatches from the Aloha Hawaiian Quartette, and the Organ Recital of the First Methodist Church, and the Piggly Wiggly Girl's Orchestra, and Radio QXJ reporting that a large vote was being cast in the East, and Radio VZW offering second-hand automobiles for sale, and an unidentified orator exhorting all citizens to hurry to the polls, and Miss Elvira Smithers, coloratura soprano, singing, "Ah loves you mah honey, yes Ah do-o-o-o-o-o."

There came telephone calls from the Workers' party, and from the wobbles at the harbor. And newspaper reporters, who politely listened to Bunny's indignation at the raid, and made a few notes, but published nothing, of course. The newspapers of Angel City have a policy, which any child can understand—they never print news which injures or offends any business interest.

A telephone call from Paradise; Meelie Watkins, now Mrs. Andy Bugner, calling. Her father and mother, with Sadie, had gone to attend a revival meeting. Meelie didn't know just where it was, but would try to locate them. How was Paul? And when Bunny told her, she asked had they summoned Eli, whether they believed in him or not, it was a fact that Eli was a great healer; he had cured all sorts of people, and surely should have a chance with his own brother! So Bunny sent a telegram to Eli at the Tabernacle, telling him of Paul's condition; and two hours later a large and expensive limousine stopped at the hospital door.

Eli Watkins, Prophet of the Third Revelation, wore a cream white flannel suit, which made his tall figure conspicuous. He had adopted a pontifical air in these days of glory and power. He did not shake hands with you, but fixed you with a pair of large, prominent, bright blue eyes, and said, "The blessings of the Lord upon you." And when he was in the presence of his brother, he stood gazing, but asking no questions; he was not interested in X-ray pictures of skulls, the Lord knew all that was needed. Finally he said, "I wish to be alone with my brother." There was no evident reason for denying that request, so Bunny and Rachel and Ruth went out.

It didn't make any difference to Ruth where she was—there was nothing to do but stare in front of her, with that terrible quivering of her lips, that wrung your heart-strings. A picture of dreadful grief! The doctor of the hospital begged her to drink a little milk, and the nurse brought a glass, and Ruth tasted, but she could not swallow it. There came a rush of tears to her eyes. You couldn't talk to her, or do anything with her at all.

Eli went away without saying a word; the ways of the Lord being not always understandable by common mortals. There was no apparent change in Paul's condition. Ruth went back to her vigil; but now the doctor gave an order, she must take a sleeping powder and lie down; he would not permit her to kill herself in his establishment. Being trained to take the orders of doctors, Ruth was led away, and Bunny and Rachel kept the vigil.

(To Be Continued.)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER  
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

### NOTICE ON THE SUNDAY WORKER

Owing to the fact that we are receiving many inquiries regarding the publication of the Sunday Worker, the Management Committee announces that the publication of the Sunday Worker is temporarily postponed because of the necessity for concentrating all attention upon the establishment of The DAILY WORKER for the present. We are therefore offering to refund money paid for subscriptions to the Sunday Worker either in the form of literature, cash or an extension of the DAILY WORKER subscription.—BET MILLER, Business Manager.

## SUPREME COURT IN BLOW AT ELK HILLS OIL LEASES

### Says Fall, Robison and Denby Conspired

(Continued from Page One)

held by Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair are approximately the same. The Teapot case is now pending in the court.

The evidence, Justice Butler said, was conclusive that the contracts were obtained by fraud.

The court found that after the navy department requested Fall to make the leases he dominated the making of the contracts. Fall and Admiral Robison, Justice Butler said, conspired to give Doheny's companies the contracts. He traced the correspondence between the pair and Doheny.

**\$100,000 For Lease.**

The \$100,000 which Doheny gave Fall, the court held, was a part of the conspiracy. The day after the \$100,000 was paid Fall said that Doheny would be given additional privileges.

The final lease, the court found, was made without any competitive bidding.

The court failed to sustain one contention of the government—that former Secretary of the Navy Denby acted in the leasing under misapprehension. The court found that Denby acted collusively with Fall, but did not say that he acted fraudulently.

It was not necessary to find whether or not the \$100,000 paid Fall was a bribe, the court said. Fall's whole action was fraudulent, the court found.

**Tank Contract Illegal.**

Justice Butler held that the navy department's agreement to have Doheny build tanks at Pearl Harbor in exchange for Royalty Oil was illegal. Congress had made a practice of appropriating funds for every such construction and this authority was lacking, the court pointed out.

**Was Civil Suit.**

The case which the Supreme Court decided today was one of equity, and was separate and distinct from the criminal charges brought against Doheny and Fall. It was ordered by the senate, and was instituted on March 17, 1924, the government seeking to cancel the leases to and contracts with the Doheny companies.

The suit was first tried in the federal court at Los Angeles late in 1924, and on May 20, 1925, Judge P. J. McCormick handed down a decision in which he nullified Doheny's contracts on the ground that the secretary of the navy had exceeded his authority. He also stated the leases and contracts were grounded in fraud. He awarded the Doheny companies approximately \$12,630,000, however, that had been expended for storage facilities, construction, etc.

**Doheny Appeals.**

The Doheny companies then appealed from so much of the decision as deprived them of the leases, and the government appealed from that part which gave reparation to Doheny.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco reviewed the decision and on Jan. 4, last year, handed down a decision which gave the government the complete victory it had appealed for. It confirmed Judge McCormick's decision insofar as the cancellation of the leases was concerned, and denied the right of the Doheny companies to the \$12,000,000 reparation. Doheny then appealed to the Supreme Court.

**Doheny Whitewashed.**

While the civil cases were being tried and appealed, the government brought both Doheny and Fall to trial on criminal charges of conspiracy to defraud the government, and Fall was charged with bribery.

After a trial lasting several weeks, a jury in District Supreme Court in Washington returned a verdict of not guilty against both men. The jury decided there was nothing fraudulent in the \$100,000 loan, or the entire transaction—a contention controverted by today's decision of the nation's highest court. So far as Doheny is concerned, however, he is free and cannot be tried again.

Fall is due to face a criminal trial here in April with Harry F. Sinclair over the Teapot Dome lease.

In view of today's decision, there was lively speculation as to what effect the court's finding of "fraud" would have on the jury that is to decide the fate of Fall and Sinclair.

### Realtor Stole Ring Former Sweetie Says

Robert Ware Walker, real estate and insurance broker of Reno, Nev., today was awaiting sentence following conviction on a charge of grand larceny at Mineola, L. I.

Walker was accused by Miss Lillian Morse, of Hollis, L. I., of stealing a diamond ring valued at two hundred dollars while she and Walker were rooming in the same house.

**Killed on Freight Train.**

Police today were attempting to communicate with relatives of Shelton E. Hill, 25, who was killed when his head hit a bridge while riding atop a freight train at Yonkers.

## The Manager's Corner

THE WELDER.

Walter W. Petry, welding-engineer, contributes a valuable article on the subject of welding metals in *The Pure Iron Era* (Middleton, Ohio). The electric-arc welder produces temperatures about thirty to forty times higher than the boiling point of water, or from 6,300 up to 9,400 degrees. He adds, "The welder can produce this almost unimaginable heat for any length of time and concentrate it on any desired spot. It makes possible the fusing and building up of nearly all kinds of metals." The automatic arc welder, we are told deposits a metallic bond evenly and smoothly and such welds are often stronger than the surrounding metal.

The labor movement is composed of numerous strands, currents and elements. The fact that these elements are not working together in the most coordinated fashion, that instead of one smoothly-working and powerful machine, we still have a loose disjointed structure, is a factor to which we must attribute the present weakness of our labor movement.

The DAILY WORKER might in a sense be compared with the automatic arc welder. It acts as an instrument to fuse the various elements in the labor movement together into one powerful, unified whole. The campaigns which *The DAILY WORKER* carries on for the Organization of the Un-organized, for Amalgamation, for Trade Union Unity, are but the stages in this fusing process. The intense heat under which this welder operates, is the intense heat of the class struggle, typified by gigantic struggles like the Passaic Strike, the Cloakmakers' Strike and the Furriers' Strike. Every reader of *The DAILY WORKER* is helping along this important welding process.

## PLASTER, TILE, SHEETROCK, BRICKS, MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS FOR THOSE WHO OWN STOCK

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Profits, profits and still more profits has been the daily refrain of the financial press since the beginning of 1927. Each week brings a new crop of corporation reports showing 1926 as a record profit year.

Outstanding is the report of the U. S. Gypsum Co. showing a profit of \$10,763,219. After all deductions for depreciation, federal taxes and preferred dividends, this means \$7,808,184 or 77% on the \$10,138,300 book value of the common stock.

The real return is much larger than this 77%. Beginning with December, 1920, a series of annual stock dividends have increased the original investment of the owners 126%. The actual money put into the common stock was probably not more than \$4,500,000. So the 1926 profit is really at least 173% on the money risked in the enterprise.

**Leads World.**

U. S. Gypsum leads the world in the production of hardwall plaster, fireproof partition, floor and roof tile, Sheetrock and other plaster boards. It controls about 40% of this business in the United States. It is on labor's unfair list.

In the last 5 years U. S. Gypsum has made a total of \$41,282,950 in profits. The profits year by year, with the amounts remaining for the common stockholders after all deductions, were:

Year	Profits	Earnings	Profit for common
1926	\$10,763,219	\$7,808,184	
1925	10,474,302	7,834,191	
1924	8,825,697	6,574,204	
1923	6,848,441	4,609,744	
1922	4,370,771	2,700,152	
Total	\$41,282,950	\$29,526,475	

**Big Percentage.**

The 5-year profit of \$29,526,475 on the \$4,500,000 which the owners appear to have invested in the common stock represents a return of more than 650%, or an average of 130% a year.

U. S. Gypsum in 1926 as usual capitalized some of its excess profits by issuing a 35% stock dividend. Altogether the investment of the owners in 1920 has been increased 206% without an additional cent of cash from them.

**Lots of Dividends.**

The Gypsum company has also been very generous with cash dividends. Common dividends of \$619,659 in 1922 had grown to \$6,116,088 in 1926. Altogether the 5 years brought the owners a total of \$15,998,754 in cash, or about \$355 on each \$100 they had nominally invested in 1920.

The other building material concerns report generous profits at the expense of home seekers. These are the Illinois Brick Co. and the Certain-teed Products Corp.

**Gold Bricks.**

Illinois Brick, with a capacity of 500,000,000 bricks a year, reports a 1926 profit of \$1,465,832. This is a return of \$17.86 on each \$100 invested in the company's common stock.

In the last 5 years, roughly marking the building boom, Illinois Brick has turned over to its owners profits equivalent to \$95 on each \$100 worth of common stock.

The profits of Certain-teed Products for 1926 amounted to \$2,334,828 after all deductions for depreciation, interest and federal taxes. This gives the common stockholders a return of \$6.02 a share. But as each no-par share originally had a value of not more than \$33 the owners are really getting about 18% on their investment. Certain-teed profits over the past 3 years represent nearly 60% on the investment in common stock.

**Run Over By Auto, Girl May Die.**

Knocked down by an automobile, then picked up by her little skirts and dangled from the fender—dragged for five blocks while her tiny face was ground against the pavement, Marion Savino, nine, of Brooklyn, lies today near death.

**GREAT BRITAIN** generously agrees to accept the Coolidge proposal for a conference on reduction of naval armaments, but with reservations. There's the rub. Britain will surely tell the U. S. that light cruisers are absolutely necessary for imperial protection. We are also informed that Britain may recognize Diaz. Sure thing John. This offers still further verification of the report that England and the United States entered into a deal whereby one would look benevolently on American intervention in Nicaragua while Washington would stand by while John Bull attempted to blast the Chinese into submission.

## DRAMA

### Shaw's "Pygmalion" to Be Given for Benefit Of Daily Worker

By LEON BLUMENFELD.

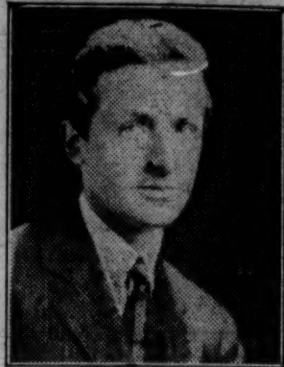
George Bernard Shaw's brilliant satirical play, "Pygmalion" is being revived by the Theatre Guild. We know that it is his object to surprise the populace by his topsy-turvydom, to make people sit up and take notice. The manner of his work is flippant, vivacious. Yet people are likely to miss the serious purpose that lies behind his persiflage. Shaw is an enemy of humbug, conventionalities, and all sorts of befogged thinking, and to all evils these have led. His plays are brimming with ideas. The source of their merits cannot be traced to its "plot," as so many theatrical productions depend upon. The weak point is that the action is often subordinated to the discussions and that all characters talk with paternalistic brilliance.

The fact that he does not and cannot please and appeal to all theatre-goers has never yet caused Shaw to go into spasms of worry. If the entire world told him that his stuff does not appeal to them, it would mean, literally, less than nothing to him. He writes to please himself. In all of his works his personality is always obtruded, even if people fail to understand him. In their eyes he is not English; he is unnatural and unreal, and attains his chief points by persiflage.

In taking over "Pygmalion" for the entire week of March 21-26, inclusive, *The DAILY WORKER* has borne in mind the aesthetic qualities of the Shaw comedy-satire and his popularity among proletarian theatre-goers in New York. During the week mentioned the show which is being presented by the Theatre Guild, will be given for the readers and friends of *The DAILY WORKER*, and a percentage of all seats purchased at the office of the newspaper (103 East-14th Street) will be used as a direct benefit to it. A special list of reasonable prices will prevail for this occasion. Seats will be \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 for the balcony and \$3 for the orchestra, plus the tax. It will be given at the beautiful Guild Theatre, 52nd Street, west of Broadway.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER  
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

### MORGAN FARLEY



Ordains the role of Clyde Griffiths in "An American Tragedy," Theodore Dreiser's tense drama, now in its sixth month at the Longacre.

### BROADWAY BRIEFS

The Shuberts presented their new musical play, "Yo San," based on "The Willow Tree," in Newark last night. The score is by Sigmund Romberg, and the book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith.

Tonight's performance of "Bye Bye Bonnie" at the Ritz Theatre, will be given for the benefit of the Fort Washington Synagogue.

Tonight marks the 200th performance of "Queen High" at the Ambassador.

"A Woman in the House," with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman featured, opened at the Bronx Opera House last night.

"The Ladder," the J. Frank Davis play which was closed last week owing to the illness of Antoinette Perry, resumed its run last night at the Waldorf Theatre. Miss Perry is back in the cast. "The Ladder" will celebrate its 150th performance next week.

Alma Kruger has been added to the permanent company of the Civic Repertory Theatre, at the 14th Street Theatre. Miss Kruger's last appearance this season was with "Daisy Mayme."

## AMUSEMENTS

**Neighborhood Playhouse**  
**PINWHEEL**  
446 Grand St.  
Drydock 7516.  
Every Eve. (Except Mon.), Mat. Sat.

**Brothers Karamazov**  
Week Mar. 7—PYGMALION  
GUILD THEATRE, W. 52 St. Evs. \$15  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

**THE SILVER CORD**  
Week Mar. 7—Ned McCobb's Daughter  
John Golden Th. 58, E. of B'y Circle  
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:15

**EVA LE GALLIENNE**  
Tonight... "TWELFTH NIGHT"  
Wed. Mat. JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN  
Wednesday Evening, "CHADLYE SONG"

**BROADWAY**  
ROADHOUSE IN 44 ST. East 52 St. E. 120

**Bronx Opera House** 149th Street,  
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.  
Louis Mann and Clara Lipman  
in  
"A WOMAN IN THE HOUSE"

Theat. 48 St. W. of B'y. Evg. \$30  
Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30

**Bonnie**  
Musical Bon Bon with  
Dorothy Burgess, Louis Simon,  
Wm. Fowler, George Sweet.

Either a New Species  
Or Yellow Journalism

**Carnegie Endowment  
Circulates Fascist  
Defense of Tyranny**

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has printed in pamphlet form a defense of fascism by Alfredo Rocco, Italian minister of justice. The defense is approved by Mussolini, and the pamphlet is circulated by New York fascists who have organized the Italian Digest and News Service.

The Rocco statement is a denial of every ideal that a democratic people hold and revives the old Roman and later the German theory that the individual exists for the state rather than the state for the individual.

The pamphlet contains a list of suppressions of individual rights that are justified on the theory that the state is supreme, and that the individual is but a unit that can be used for the development and aggrandizement of the state.

The suppressions include free press, trade unions and parliament, denial of local autonomy to towns and villages, government recognition of trade unionism that recognize Fascist principles, compulsory arbitration, outlawing of strikes and confiscation of the property of Italian emigrants who oppose the Mussolini system.

They say this animal, colored black and white, hands like a monkey's, head like a dog, one toe nail and four claws on each hind foot, has been discovered in the Gyp Hills of Texas.



## TAXI MEN FIGHT TRUST'S EFFORT TO OUST THEM

### Pack Central Opera House in Protest

Thirty-five hundred independent taxi drivers crowded Central Opera House yesterday evening to plan an offensive against the Kennedy bill pending in the state legislature. This measure, by boosting insurance rates to \$48 and \$60 a month for each driver, would practically wipe out the independent drivers and give the big taxi combinations complete domination of New York's great taxi business.

On March 2 when the bill comes up for hearing before the committee of internal affairs, the taxi drivers, through their associations, plan to have a delegation of 100 members to present their case. The bill if approved will go into effect July 1, sounding the death knell for the men who own their individual cabs.

Industrial Squad There. As usual, the industrial squad of the police force was on hand, with many other cops and plainclothes men, although there was not the slightest hint of disorder.

Governor Smith is understood to be in favor of the Kennedy bill, together with the Tammany representatives of New York but the drivers' delegation hopes to put their case so strongly before them, that they will hesitate before playing into the hands of the Yellow Taxi Co., notoriously anti-union, and other taxi companies.

4,500 Organized.

Michael Donnelly of the Amalgamated Taxi Cab Owners, acted as chairman. He declared 4,500 independent cab drivers are organized and ready to fight the bill tooth and nail. Hugo Werber, business manager of the Broad St. Taxi Association, asserted that the main purpose behind the bill was to put the independents out of business. He urged a central organization to handle the affairs of the organized drivers. M. J. Kennedy, of the 18th senatorial district of Manhattan, sponsors the bill.

John Ullman of the Taxi News and Otto Goodfriend, former president of the 20th Century Taxi Association, spoke in opposition to the Kennedy measure. Goodfriend declared cheap lawyers, hungry for fees, were in league with the taxi companies.

### Slipper Workers' Meeting Tonight; Manhattan Lyceum

Opening of a campaign to organize the 10,000 stitch-down and felt slipper workers will start this evening at a mass meeting to be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., under the auspices of Local 55, Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Working nine to twelve hours a day for wages as low as \$12 a week the workers are beginning to realize that only by unionization can their problems be solved.

Princeton Has Tabloid. Princeton University has its own tabloid now, for the Daily Princetonian, appeared today in that form under the name "The Daily Prints Anything." It dealt in a light vein with college figures and events.

## Craftsmen Used to Swing Election in Local 38 to Rights

An interesting local union election where the lefts, according to the official count, were defeated by the votes of the skilled workers who make a comfortable living because the left wing administration dared to organize the semi-skilled and unorganized dressmakers recently was held by Local 38, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The local is composed of 1,300 members, of which 800 are ladies' tailors. 740 votes were cast in the election, of which 302 went for the left and 379 for the right wing candidates. The organization campaign, which increased the membership by 300, antagonized the big firms in the trade, which make their main profits out of the unorganized dress and millinery workers, and they served notice on the skilled that their jobs will be endangered and their work diverted to the semi-skilled and unorganized if the union would not stop organizing.

This corrupting terrorism of the employers supported by the Sigman machine, by its assignment of three vice-presidents to manipulate the elections, caused the temporary defeat of militants in this trade. The left wing leadership had also won the 40-hour week and an increase in wages in a very short strike, which reacted favorably upon some of the skilled. The young element amongst the skilled generally voted with the lefts.

One of the leading right wingers by the name of Gardner was caught marking ballots near an elevated station and 30 votes cast by dressmakers who were suspected of voting with the lefts were ruled out by vice-presidents on a subterfuge.

### Expulsion is Awaited By the Furriers

(Continued from Page One)

scheduled to be heard yesterday afternoon, were postponed.

Joint Picket Committee. Following the formation of the committee of the two New York Joint Boards of the Furriers, and the Cloak and Dressmakers, to carry on a united attack upon the reactionary forces in their unions, a volunteer picket committee of these trades will be formed tonight at a meeting called in Webster Hall right after work.

All those who want to help protect the workers in the shops, and to maintain union standards, are urged to attend tonight's meeting and sign up for duty.

Furriers Shop Chairman. Shop chairmen of the furriers' union will meet in Manhattan Lyceum on Wednesday night after work. Important matters will be discussed concerning the proposed expulsion by the international officers and the A. F. of L.

On Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, the four locals of the Furriers' Joint Board will hold meetings at which the question of a tax will be brought up for discussion.

Cutters will meet in Manhattan Lyceum (downstairs); operators will meet in Stuyvesant Casino (upstairs); nailers will meet in Stuyvesant Casino (downstairs); finishers will meet in Webster Hall (downstairs).

Volunteer Carpenters Wanted. Several volunteer carpenters are wanted to help make the booths at the International Labor Defense bazaar. They should report at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., every afternoon and evening after 2 p. m. and Saturday and Sunday all day.

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## ASK N. Y. LABOR TO RALLY AID TO 16 CLOAKMAKERS

### Metropolitan Conference March 12

A defense of the cloakmakers conference of representatives from all labor organizations and sympathetic groups in greater New York has been called for March 12 at Manhattan Lyceum, by the Cloakmakers' Defense Committee.

The call, issued by John Robbins, and S. Biro, chairman and secretary of the defense committee, is addressed to all labor organizations, points out that the sixteen cloakmakers now under heavy sentences meted out by "the labor hating Judge Rosalsky," have been victimized because they made a courageous fight for their own union and for labor. It summons labor to the conference as the first step in a campaign to defend these men and to aid their families while they are in prison. Many of the imprisoned men have families of small children.

The summons to the conference is as follows:

Dear Friends: The Cloakmakers' Defense Committee appeals to you on behalf of the sixteen cloakmakers who have been sentenced to long terms in prison because of their activities in the last cloakmakers' general strike.

You already know that the cloakmakers carried on a bitter struggle for 20 weeks to better their conditions. The bosses employed every means to break the strike. At their request, the police arrested hundreds of strikers daily. Gangsters were employed to terrorize the cloak district, and hundreds of cloakmakers were attacked and brutally beaten.

The police and hired gangsters, and the judges as well, were the defenders of the bosses and the scabs who were attempting to break the strike. The very life of the union was threatened by all these forces allied against it.

Crime of Self-Defense. The cloakmakers carried on a courageous struggle for their union and the strike. Sixteen of the brave cloakmakers who defended themselves against scabs were arrested, and were sentenced by the labor hating Judge Rosalsky to terms in prison of six months to five years. Sixteen honest workers, whose only crime was that they defended themselves against the scabs, were separated from their homes and families. They fought for the union—this was their only offense.

While these innocent men are condemned to jail, the hired slugs of the bosses are allowed their freedom. This is the first time in the history of the cloakmakers' union that strikers have been meted out such brutal sentences.

The labor movement must not allow these sentences to stand. Every effort must be made to free these men from prison bars. Every effort must be made to relieve and support the families that they have left behind.

Labor Must Do Job. Dear friends, the Cloakmakers' Defense Committee appeals to you to come to the aid of the sixteen victims and their families.

Under normal conditions, the cloak and dressmakers' union would have been able to undertake the work of freeing these cloakmakers without calling for outside assistance, but the union now finds itself in a critical situation. The duty must fall on the labor movement to free these victims and assist their families during their imprisonment.

Come to the NEW MASSES Anti-Obscenity Costume Ball in your demurest costume.

John Roach Straton, John Sumner, and Bishop Manning have been invited to be judges in our Demurety Contest.

No Booby Prize Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Friday Evening, March 18, 9:30. Tickets \$1.50 New. \$3.00 at the door.

By mail from NEW MASSES, Dept. W. 39 Union Square, Stuyvesant 4445 or at Jimmie Higgins Book Store 127 University Place.

Technical Union to Draw Up Wage Scale For Work With City

A special meeting has been called for today at 6 p. m. by the Union of Technical Men, Local 37, at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue.

The union will adopt its salary schedule for municipal engineers and technical employees. This schedule will be presented to the Board of Estimate, and James P. Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, one of the speakers of the evening, will lead the fight for the adoption of the union scale.

The union will also take a stand on the question of state licenses for professional engineers. The civil service commission will hold a special hearing in the Municipal Bldg. on Wednesday, March 2nd, to hear the unions stand on this problem.

Important meeting of section and sub-section DAILY WORKER agents at the local office, 108 East 14th St., on Tuesday evening, March 1, at 8 p. m. All such agents should be present without fail to take up important matters which are coming up.

L. E. KATTERFELD Local Manager. BERT MILLER Business Manager.

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## 27 Militant Office Workers Expelled

(Continued from Page One)

when he arrived for last night's meeting. The rest of the group, whose names were read off impressively by the trial committee as worthy of expulsion, had 65 votes against them, 31 votes for them; and the chairman refused to count the votes of the 21 members being proposed for expulsion although they were still members of the union.

Cops Out in Force. Such a friendly, cooperative spirit has developed lately between the right wings of various locals and the police force, that it was not surprising to the B. S. & A. U. members to find 15th Street lined with detectives and police; official gangsters from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Neckwear Workers; and a substantial delegation inside the hall from the neckwear workers which by voting with both hands very greatly strengthened the administration vote in the expulsion proceedings.

An attempt to seat the about-to-be expelled members in one group where they would be easy prey for the gangsters was foiled when the members insisted on sitting where they pleased in various parts of the hall. When one member rose to ask whether there was any rule of the union which determined the seating arrangements, he was told by the chair:

Rough Stuff Ready. "If we hear any more objections from you we will not wait for the regular procedure"—and his glance at one of the strong arm attendants made his meaning doubly clear.

The meeting opened with the reading of the last minutes in which it was mentioned that an organizing committee had been called for and 15 volunteers had responded.

Expel Real Militants. These fifteen names were read, and among them were 12 who not ten minutes later were read in the list of those whom the union expelled for their lack of adherence to trade union principles. It was a clear example of the falsity of the union's charges. All of these members have been among the most active in all branches of the union's work.

After the trial committee had read its list of names, several of the members tried to speak in their own defense denying the right of the union to expel them, and denying the charges so falsely brought against them.

When one of these speakers had the floor, someone raised as a point of order the fact that the member addressing the members at the meeting was not a member of the union.

Later, when supporters of the administration had denounced several of those expelled and made various accusations against them, the members were denied the right to defend themselves and their demands for the floor were so flagrantly ignored that several at the meeting objected and finally cast their votes against the expulsion.

The chairman, President Leonard Bright, overruled the objection that it was unconstitutional to bring in such a blanket expulsion. The name should be voted upon separately.

He also overruled an objection that he had proved no crime against any member. Each one had been charged.

(1) With membership in the Communist Party.

(2) With membership in the T. U. E. L.

List of Expelled. The complete list of those expelled is: Rose Rosen, Ray Rehn, Sam Dreppin, Anna Lyons, Frances Wildhorn, A. Jansen, D. Valskas, Jack Samok Rea Clyman, Eve Bimba, Jerome Roman, H. Silverstein, Margaret Dowel, Irwin Franklin, Ray Rappaport, Dot Gerjoy, Beatrice Colle, Ray Bennett, A. S. Negrin, M. Weinblatt, Florence Wortis, Al Schaap, H. Blecker, Clara Saffron, Beatrice Scher, R. Mattison, A. Abramowitz and Fanny Rosen.

The union will adopt its salary schedule for municipal engineers and technical employees. This schedule will be presented to the Board of Estimate, and James P. Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, one of the speakers of the evening, will lead the fight for the adoption of the union scale.

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## MT. SINAI CREW WALKS OUT AS TWO ARE FIRED

### Firemen, Oilers and Engineers United

Determined to support two Mount Sinai engineers who had been discharged because they were union members and had demanded a six-day week, firemen, Oilers and engineers at the power plant of the Mount Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th St., walked out yesterday.

Employees of the power plant had planned to petition for a six day week, no discrimination against union men and abolition of the custom of employing men from employment agencies. This petition was to have been presented on March 1st.

In an attempt to forestall this move of the employees, two engineers were promptly discharged. Their union activities were the only reason given.

Engine Men Stand Together. Supporting the two engineers, all of the firemen, Oilers and engineers in the plant walked out yesterday, and demanded that the case be taken up by the board of directors of the hospital.

The union demands a six day week for all power plant workers and no discrimination against union men. The chief engineer at the plant is trying to break the strike by using scabs obtained through employment agencies.

Staten Island Labor Prey of Landlords

(Continued from Page One)

an average rent of \$38 for rooms under those conditions? Thirty-eight dollars for rent alone! And the average salary is only \$33 a week!

Why people will continue to live under those conditions is almost a mystery. Maybe it's because they like the climate. The sea air, if one's lungs can stand it, is said to be stimulating. Maybe they like the informality of the place, the small-town atmosphere. Maybe because it's because they like to live near the big city, but apart from its noise, and hustle and bustle. Maybe.

Forced There by Shortage. But from what I learned about the place and its residents, the one thing that's keeping them there is the housing shortage! They can't get rooms anywhere else. So they must be content with what they got. The landlords trust has an absolute monopoly. It makes use of it.

Even under these important handicaps, the Staten Island landlord has no trouble keeping his rooms rented. Organized into the Richmond Board of Trade, and the Real Estate Board of Staten Island, he is able to control the tenant as easily as his Manhattan and Bronx brothers.

If rooms are at a premium in Richmond, in spite of the backwardness of that borough, does that not prove the existence of a housing shortage? But oh! how the Richmond landlord would like to see the defeat of the Emergency Rent Law!

Grocery Clerks to End Exploitation by Big Brooklyn Chains

The Grocery and Dairy Clerks' Union is preparing for a general strike in Brooklyn which will be called in the near future.

The demands of the union are: The renewal of the old agreement and a three dollar raise.

The union appeals to all grocery clerks now working in open shops to stop working when they receive the red circular informing them of the beginning of the strike and report to one of the halls that will be announced in the DAILY WORKER.

The strike committee elected by the last meeting of the union consists of: A. Klein, chairman, B. Schwartz, A. Friush and W. Hochman.

The settlement committee selected consists of: H. Cohen, F. Ornt, and F. Tabachnick.

Law committee: N. Bresnick and H. Gordon.

Ticket Speculators Get Right to Soak Playgoers to Limit

The New York law enacted to curb the profits of the theater ticket brokers was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday. The decision was 5 to 4 with Justices Holmes, Stone, Brandeis and Sanford dissenting.

The case was appealed by Tyson and Brother, United Ticket Officers, who alleged the law which prohibited them from reselling tickets at more than fifty cents in excess of the regular price, violated the Fourteenth Amendment by depriving them of property without due process of law.

Night Workers To Meet. All comrades of the unit of the night workers' section, Workers Party, are requested to be present at the meeting of the executive of sub-section which will be held Tuesday, March 1, 3:00 p. m., 108 E. 14th St.

Important meeting of section and sub-section DAILY WORKER agents at the local office, 108 East 14th St., on Tuesday evening, March 1, at 8 p. m. All such agents should be present without fail to take up important matters which are coming up.

L. E. KATTERFELD Local Manager. BERT MILLER Business Manager.

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## Cloakmakers Booth At I.L.D. Bazaar to Help Defense Fund

All proceeds from the cloakmakers' Ladies' Garment Workers' booth at the International Labor Defense bazaar in Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, March 10-13 are going to the defense of the cloakmakers. Realizing the urgent need for funds, the I. L. D. set aside this special booth for the defense of the cloakmakers.

If the employing class who use the police, Judge Rosalsky and others against the workers, have to be fought successfully, all working class forces must cooperate in the fight.

This year the I. L. D. bazaar is going to be a demonstration of solidarity and protest against persecution the world over. Cloakmakers, persecuted workers in Lithuania, class war prisoners and their dependents, political refugees in America, will all benefit. With the bazaar taking on such a wide and immediate appeal workers must take part. The I. L. D. office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, is open day and night to receive donations and assistance.

Coney Island Party Will Meet on March 1

A special meeting of the Coney Island branch of the Workers' Party will be held March 1, at 2802 Mermaid Avenue.

Arrangements have been made for two classes to be held every Thursday at 8 p. m. One will be English for beginners and the other a class in Fundamentals of Communism. Non-party members are welcome.

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Important



# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Baffled British Toryism

The British imperialist press adopts a tone of baffled fury in its comment on the note sent by the Soviet Union in reply to that of Sir Austen Chamberlain.

According to the London correspondent of the New York Times, "hypocritical," "impudent," "insolent," "evasive," "mendacious" and "defiant" are some of the adjectives used in their comment on the Soviet reply to the British note.

The "diehard" organs run the gamut of abuse but the Daily News has a more realistic tone. It says:

"If we were to break with Russia tomorrow we should lose, as we can ill afford to do, a useful market and one with incalculable potentialities, and instead of destroying the anti-British campaign of a government which fanatically regards Great Britain as the main obstacle in its ideal of world revolution, we should increase it a hundred fold. There is no escape from the dilemma."

The Daily Express is also cautious:  
"Russia, whatever we may think about her hateful political and social system, remains an enormous part of the world. She would not mysteriously disappear if we broke off official relations. On the contrary her efforts at propaganda and subversion would be relieved of all pretense of restraint."

The New York Evening Post tries in its editorial comment to inject a comedy note. It pictures the writers of the Soviet Union note as burlesque diplomats. But this view, it is apparent from the extracts quoted above, is not widely held in Great Britain.

As the Daily Express says in effect, after all Russia is THERE. The workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is the most tremendous fact in the world and the second great fact, as British imperialism is learning to its sorrow, is that it is an inexhaustible source of inspiration to the oppressed masses ruled by Britain. The third fact is that war on the Soviet Union is not popular among the world's working class and would in itself be a powerful factor in bringing into being new uprisings in British colonies.

The conclusion is that unless British imperialism is prepared to stake the empire in a war which is a challenge to the whole working class and all colonial peoples and from which the social revolution would quite probably arise, it has to recognize the Soviet Union as a force more powerful than the British empire.

So far Great Britain has come off second best in the exchange of notes and while we do not believe in omens, we are convinced that she will suffer the same fate in the far more serious business of war.

British imperialism may as well understand that in talking to the Soviet Union it is not talking to the representatives of unarmed and helpless masses but to a government which has the most loyal population in the world and whose crimson banner flies over one-sixth of the earth's surface.

## Filipino Independence and the Chinese Liberation Movement

The Filipino nationalists are talking right out in meeting since the Chinese revolution has shown to the hundreds of millions of colonial people that imperialism is far from invulnerable. Speaking at a dinner given to welcome him back to Manila, Commissioner Gabaldon said:

To abdicate now from the ideal of complete independence when the Orient is on the crest of intense nationalism—Java and Sumatra agitating the overthrow of foreign control, India clamoring for the right to stand by herself and China fighting against alien interference—would be the blackest stain on the escutcheon of the Filipino people.

Up to a short time ago the Filipino independence movement was based almost entirely on the promise of independence contained in the preamble to the Jones Bill—a promise which the Coolidge administration has repudiated in fact if not in words by the introduction of the Bacon Bill and the report of Carmi Thompson.

The Filipino masses, if their leaders have told them the truth, will understand now that the 50 or more U. S. warships in the Far East are a demonstration against their efforts toward independence as well as a threat to the Chinese liberation movement.

But if the new defiant and more realistic attitude of the Filipino leaders is to mean anything it must be given practical expression in the organization of a powerful labor and peasant movement.

This is the base of the Chinese liberation movement and this is the main lesson to be drawn from it by the Filipino masses.

The financial editor of the New York Evening Post (controlled by Thomas W. Lamont of the house of Morgan) says:

All in all the McFadden measure is a distinctively constructive measure and is so regarded by a majority of the Wall Street authorities.

This is the bill which Coolidge signed while vetoing the farm relief bill. Both bills were passed by a united front of bankers and "progressive" congressmen and senators.

The bankers got theirs and are much relieved. The farmers, it is to be hoped, have been relieved of their confidence in men and methods which make bankers beneficiaries and farmers bankrupts.

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Your DAILY WORKER.

# A Socialist in Search of a Workers' Party

By ALEX BITTELMAN.

OF the many contradictions that have been disturbing the socialist party of America since and after the imperialist war, one particular contradiction is coming to the forefront of late with ever increasing intensity. This is the conflict between general pre-war philosophy of the socialist party based on the principle of the class struggle and its actual practices during the same period which constitute a betrayal of the class struggle and a surrender to capitalism.

This contradiction between the class struggle theory (however confused it may be) and class collaborationist practice of the American socialist party is demanding a solution. This demand has been voiced on several occasions by various elements in the party: right wing, center and so-called left wing. But no solution had been found up to date, except that the reformist practices of the socialist party are becoming ever more dominant while its theory of pre-war days is receding farther and farther into the dim past. Even a cursory glance at the symposium ran in the New Leader (socialist weekly, New York) on the task and future of the socialist party would be sufficient to prove our contention. A detailed analysis of this symposium would undoubtedly prove very instructive even to many of the members of the socialist party, particularly its few proletarian elements, and for this reason we shall yet come back to this symposium at some future date. Here we shall deal only with one of the articles in the symposium, the one by Louis Francis Budenz on the socialist party and the trade unions (New Leader, February 12, 1927).

Wants S. P. to Penetrate Unions.  
Louis Budenz criticizes the socialist party for ignoring the industrial struggles of the workers and the trade unions. He says:

"If one comes to a survey of the position and activities of the socialist party in America from the viewpoint of furthering the industrial struggle... plenty of facts can be mustered to show that the party has not done all that it should have done... Lost in the mazes of parliamentarianism, it has all too long neglected the obvious fact that the primary struggle of the American workers for control of industry is still on the industrial field rather than in the halls of congress, and probably always will be."

Hence, Budenz concludes, the socialist party must turn its attention away from parliamentarianism and toward industrial action and trade unionism. Concretely, he proposes that the socialist party begin to penetrate the trade unions, which he considers "the chief hope of the workers," promote the struggles of the unions which should include the socialization of industry with workers' control "as the full fruition of the workers' hopes," and also to work for a labor party. He holds out before his party the independent labor party in Great Britain and urges the S. P. of A. to attempt to play the same role in America.

What kind of penetration is it that Budenz is urging upon the S. P.? He explains as follows:

"Now, it is perfectly clear that this is a plea not for the CAPTURE of the unions by certain socialists or radical groups or leaders—a policy doomed to complete defeat—but for a PENETRATION of the unions by a radical philosophy, based on a sympathetic desire to attain victory for the workers now and in the future."

Fine Sentiments and Poor Reasoning.  
It seems to us, from the article under consideration, that Budenz is being moved to his reflections by something which is both basic and vital for the workers and the labor movement. But his reasoning is deeply confused showing a lack of clear understanding as to what he really wants.

Take his criticisms of the socialist party. Not only are they incomplete with regard to presenting a true picture of everyday socialist practices but they fail totally to expose the basic reasons for these non-working class practices.

Is it true, as Budenz says, that the S. P. got lost in the "mazes of parliamentarianism"? Yes, it is. But is that the whole truth? No, it is not. To make Budenz's statement reflect the whole truth, one must formulate it this way: the socialist party got hopelessly lost in the mazes of petty-bourgeois, middle-class parliamentarianism. What is that? It is the position of class struggle political action, including the revolutionary use of parliamentary action, and substituted for it reformist parliamentarianism. It ceased to be a political party of the workers and degenerated into a parliamentary club of petty bourgeois reformists.

BUDENZ must have had some such feeling himself when he qualified his article as

"a plea for activity among the real workers as the first objective of the radical movement, rather than highfalutin lectures before little groups of middle class folks, seek-

ing to suppress their annals and save their social consciences."

The mistake that Budenz seems to be making is this: that together with the futile, middle class parliamentarianism of the socialist party he also proposes to discard the correct, the working class, the revolutionary use of parliamentary action as advocated and effectively practiced in the interests of the struggle against capitalism by the Communist parties in all capitalist countries.

Socialist Party Surrendered to Trade Union Reactionaries.

THE second mistake that Budenz makes is his half-truth criticism of the industrial policies of the socialist party.

Is it true, as Budenz says, that the S. P. "has all too long neglected the obvious fact that the primary struggle of the American workers for control of industry is still on the industrial field rather than in the halls of congress"? It is and it is not. What is true in this statement? It is true that the S. P. has all too long neglected the primary struggles of the American workers. But it neglected the struggles on all fields, political as well as industrial. And it did so for the reason that it ceased to be a working class party and hence ceased to be interested in the struggles of the American workers, primary and others. This is how Budenz must be supplemented to make his statements reflect the whole truth.

BUT even this is not a complete statement of the case. For while it is true that the socialist party had no positive policy in favor of the struggles of the American workers it had invariably had a negative policy which worked against the struggles of the American workers.

Speaking more concretely, it means this. The socialist party, as a party, has abandoned the sphere of industrial struggles, and by doing so has left the field completely in the hands of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy. But this is only one phase. The next phase is more positive. It shows the socialist party (as a party and through its various leaders in the unions) in close alliance with the most reactionary and corrupt elements among the trade union bureaucracy. The recorded history of the American labor movement during the last ten years will prove conclusively that every time a conflict arose between progress and reaction in the unions, most of the socialist party trade unionists and the party as such were invariably lined up on the side of reaction and against progress.

AND the third mistake that Budenz makes is when he says that the primary struggles of the American workers for control of industry "is still on the industrial field rather than in the halls of congress, and probably always will be."

This formulation is confusing. What does one mean by struggle for workers' control of industry? It means a struggle against capitalist control of industry, i. e., a revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of socialism as a step towards Communism. That such a revolutionary change cannot be accomplished from within "the halls of congress" is quite obvious, although in the preparation of the working

revolutionary use of parliamentary struggles is of vital importance.

BUT the basic thing to remember is that the struggle for workers' control of industry, if it is to be successful, must inevitably lead to a struggle for power and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. This is a political struggle (not to be confused with pure parliamentarianism) in which all the struggles of the workers on the industrial field find their concentrated expression. It is quite true that this conception of the class struggle is not the conception of the socialist party. As was shown above, the socialist party has abandoned the proletarian class struggle altogether. But this only proves that the entire plea of Budenz was sadly misdirected. The socialist party can no longer respond to pleas which call for working class action of any kind.

A Slogan Full of Dangers.

BUDENZ proposes penetration of the unions "by a radical philosophy," but warns against the capture of the unions "by certain socialist or radical groups." He considers the latter "a policy doomed to complete defeat." This slogan of "penetration but no capture" may sound nice but it is full of dangers. Moreover, too strict a devotion to such a policy inevitably leads to compromise with and surrender to the reactionary bureaucracy, which makes penetration sheer mockery.

TO attempt really to penetrate the unions with a radical philosophy "based on a sympathetic desire to attain victory for the workers," means to engage in the most intensive struggle with the policy of class collaboration, compromise, betrayal, corruption and surrender to the bosses which is now dominating the American trade union movement. This means a life and death struggle against the reactionary trade union bureaucracy. Why? Because any attempt at progressive action in the trade unions, however mild provided it is sincere and consistent, meets the bitterest and most unscrupulous attacks of the reactionaries. The latter stop before nothing to stem the advance of progressive and working class ideology in the unions. Isn't Budenz aware of that? Isn't he familiar with the history of the American labor movement? Right now, today, the trade union reactionaries are bending heaven and earth to expel, destroy and rid the unions of every progressive element even at the cost of destroying the unions? What lesson can we learn from even the recent experiences of the progressives and left wingers in the Miners' Union and in the Needle Trades Union, to mention only two?

THESE and similar experiences are this: that in order to make the unions what they ought to be—organs of struggle for the interests of the workers—the unions must be wrested completely out of the hands of the reactionaries and placed where they belong, in the hands of the rank and file, led by a progressive and left wing leadership. This must be the program of every true and honest progressive in the trade unions. This is the program of the Trade Union Educational League. And it is to these elements that Budenz must turn for a solution of the problems which confront the American trade union movement at the present time.

## The Rand School: A Letter from James Fuchs and a Reply

Editors of THE DAILY WORKER:

Your contributor, S. A. Garlin, in an exceptionally interesting and well-written article entitled, "The Rand School: A Memory," commits a mistake common to a good many radical publicists—he impairs the usefulness of his article by submitting an indictment in general terms rather than a verifiable bill of particulars. A great many readers with whom I discussed the article want to know:

1. Why and how and when was Benjamin Glassberg (the Brooklyn high school teacher alluded to) dismissed? There is a story current that he was discharged upon the express demand of Morris Hillquit, who refused to defend the Rand School in a very plain case involving an invasion of its civil liberties, unless it purged its staff first of "left-wingers." Query: Is this story true or false? If false, what are the true facts in the case? Until quite recently, I thought this account of Glassberg's dismissal so plainly calumnious that I didn't take the trouble to make inquiry.

2. When did the incident of the three typists and office-clerks occur? Were they the only ones connected with the school who were asked to consent to a reduction of pay, for the good of the cause?

3. Your contributor mentions "fat salaries." Just how "fat" are they and who gets them? I should think that all parties concerned would be glad to have the facts plainly stated.

JAMES FUCHS.

The Facts Are Available.

My comment on the Rand School was obviously "impressionistic." It was not my job to fortify my impressions with documentary evidence. It was merely my desire to describe a particular kind of atmosphere of "revolutionary" decadence.

I am convinced that the implications of my article were justified from the facts with which I am familiar. As to a "verifiable bill of particulars," such a request is quite legitimate. There are several individuals formerly on the instructional staff of the Rand School and also on its board of directors who can speak with personal authority on the points raised by James Fuchs. I am sure that they would be willing to make their knowledge public.

Might I suggest, parenthetically, that during the early period of the Rand School its directors were in the habit of boasting of the large number of cloakmakers, iron workers and printers who attended their classes. Of late, I understand, they have become proud of the number of persons who come to the lectures on literature and poetry possessing an A. B. degree.—S. A. GARLIN.

Judge Wants No Publicity.  
Fifteen-year-old Kasia Mahoney, daughter of Justice Mahoney, is tied to the parental apron-strings.

"Please don't ask me anything," Justice Mahoney admonished reporters.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

# BOOKS

## INDUSTRY AND SEX

THE NEW MASSES for March displays itself both at its best and at its worst. The absurd symposium on the "correct proletarian, revolutionary attitude on sex" is being continued, and the jazzy, pseudo-Mercerian "Peaches and Cream" kind of frothy humor is still conspicuous.

Powers Hapgood reveals himself to be both clear-headed and modest in his article "Gangsterism Rules the Miners." Hapgood—Harvard '20, Phi Beta Kappa, and a nephew of W. R. Hearst's Norman Hapgood—has worked in the coal mines of Great Britain, Japan, France, Germany, Russia, China, and the United States. He was a delegate from a local in western Pennsylvania to the recent convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Indianapolis. The technique of the Lewis machine in disposing of the progressive leadership was unique and courageous. First, the officialdom refused to give young Hapgood his seat as a duly elected delegate to the convention. Then he was beat up by the thugs of the ruling clique with monotonous regularity.

Powers, with a tolerance which is exasperating, recites the events during the sessions of the convention. He tells, with great vividness, of the machinations of the reactionary mine-union leadership in preventing criticism by the minority. "Meanwhile," writes Hapgood, "the wage agreement is nearing its expiration. As usual in the labor movement, no matter how bitter the factional quarrels, internal dissensions will be subordinated in the event of a strike, and a united front can be expected from the miners." (Maybe. Refer: New York needle trades).

Michael Gold has some rhapsodic comments which he calls "Loud Speaker and Other Essays." This is just the medium for him—free, spacious, and anarchic. His stuff is always sweeping, vivid, and full of fine color; but he is sometimes hysterical. His essay "Knockout" is a neat example:

"It must come it must come his body is red as eczema he looks sick he can't see his eye is a jelly O good his legs like lead His arms like mountains drowned in sweat and despair he staggers under the terrible white lamps he knows the world is a beast and nothing can soften Americans but the knockout it must come it must come cowardly clerks flunkey bricklayers tip-whining taxi-drivers sneak thieves pimp coke fiends newspapermen lawyers parlor whores society dames all pant for tragedy."

Floyd Dell, V. F. Calverton, and Upton Sinclair all contribute to the discussion on the subject of "Sex and Revolution." Dell singles out two gifts of the machine age: (1) The freedom from the patriarchal yoke of the previous generation which the younger generation has achieved; (2) The machine age "has destroyed the old patriarchal concept of the importance of virginity in young women; and with their giving up their old-fashioned care for 'purity,' commercialized prostitution tends to become obsolescent."

Calverton's paper entitled "Sex and Economics" presents once again the example of a writer who has the correct method of analysis, and the lack of horse sense to apply it to specific situations.

After a labored "historical survey" of the attitudes of the best minds since Aristotle on the subject of sex, Calverton, with the heavy artillery of terrifying scholarship, concludes with the friendly admonition that revolutionists must be as revolutionary in their attitude toward sex as they are toward the "private-property-ethic."

Upton Sinclair's prescription on the sex problem is a little lacking in vigor because he says that to answer the question "What is the correct revolutionary proletarian attitude towards sex," with general principles is the only alternative to the writing of a book. "But the trouble is," writes Sinclair, "it will sound like preaching, and I understand this is not good form among your readers."

After making a distinction between "revolutionary proletarians and triflers and poseurs," Sinclair asserts that the best thing that revolutionists can do is to have sound children—if they intend to have any at all.

"The New Masses" is devoting thousands of words to this mighty subject—in a noble effort to thrash it out. Last month it gave Charles W. Wood permission to write 4,000 words on it. And his article wasn't so good, either. It seems to me (and I speak with great humility) that there are other themes on the contemporary battlefield equally vital and momentous.

The artists are fortunately represented in full force in the March number. Hugo Gellert, Louis Lozowick, Art Young, and Otto Segow are all here. William Siegel has a fine drawing. But the most compelling is the one by Diego Rivera, which describes the distribution of land among the Mexican peons.

There is an interesting story by Joseph Freeman dealing with the decay of the Russian monarchist "nobility." There are some bright book reviews by Kenneth Fearing, Charles Erskine, Scott Wood, and John Dos Passos. Also an absurd poem entitled "Empire" by the author of that popular one-act play, "Lima Beans"—Alfred Kreymbourg.

SENDER GARLIN.

## A LITERARY COMPLAINT

"In your BOOKS column this morning," writes A. Henry Schner, "you have a comment by H. F. to the effect that the books by Floyd Dell, V. F. Calverton and Upton Sinclair are the 'only books published in the U. S. which attempt to tie up literary with social movements.'"

"May I correct this statement? Not merely because it is not an exact one, but primarily because we do not wish our readers to ignore the significant work of Randolph Bourne ('History of a Literary Radical'), of Van Wyck Brooks ('Letters and Leadership,' etc.) and one of the most significant and timely lances of the most recent of this school, Lewis Mumford ('The Golden Day')."

"While it is true that the Bourne-Brooks-Mumford group do not accept the sociology of historic materialism, they do NOT accept the pragmatic acquiescence of political democracy. In fact they are breaking new ground against the vested interests. We should not ignore this group who are indigenous to this country. Nor should we accept blindly the writers whom H. F. mentions with so much gusto. Does he forget the Greenwich Village streak in Floyd Dell, or the Milton-fiasco in 'Mammonary,' and the Russian-complex of Calverton? We are not trying here to discourage either group; for both have their functions in present-day America. Let us not forget the pacifism of Dell and Sinclair, nor yet the socialistic articles of Calverton in the New Leader."

Schner is correct. I did omit Randolph Bourne, Van Wyck Brooks and Lewis Mumford, all of whom made valuable contributions to a social critique of literature. Bourne, however, was a courageous pioneer, who pointed out but never exploited the social interpretation of literature; and Van Wyck Brooks' studies are considerably diluted with sex-psychological humors. I have not read Mumford's "Golden Day."

Furthermore, I do not accept blindly the works of Sinclair, Calverton and Dell. I quite agree with Schner when he says that they "are not only guilty of scientific ignorance, but morose, weak in their understanding of Marxism-Leninism." What I mean to say, however, is that these men are the only ones who have consistently tried to interpret literature in social terms. They have often been guilty of grotesque errors. (Calverton, for instance, regards Sherwood Anderson and Edith Wharton as "proletarian artists.") But they happen to have a monopoly on the social interpretation of literature in this country.

H. F.

## The Face On The Barroom Floor.



Nicholas Murray Butler is ready To Serve The Customers.

## Bury Director Suicide.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—Funeral services for Lynn F. Reynolds, motion picture director who killed himself early yesterday morning, will be held Monday afternoon at a Hollywood mortuary chapel. The masonic rites will be observed and interment will be in Hollywood. Coroner Nance today signed a death by suicide certificate.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today!

WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA!  
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

Don't Delay!